Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1840. No. 1039.

From the Literary Souvenir for 1828.

STANZAS

Written on seeing Flags and other Ensigns of War hanging in a Country Church.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

Oh! why amid this hallowed scene,
Should signs of mortal feud be found;
Why seek with such vain gauds to wean
Our thoughts from holier relics 'round?
More fitting emblems here abound
Of glory's bright, unfading wreath;
Conquests, with purer triumphs crown'd;
Proud victories over Sin and Death!

Of these how many records rise
Before my chasen'd spirit now;
Memorials, pointing to the skies,
Of Christian battles fought below!
What need of yon stern things to show
That darker deeds have oft been done?
Is 't not enough for Man to know
He lives but through the blood of ONE!

And thou, mild delegate of God,
Whose words of balm, and guiding light,
Would lead us, from earth's drear abode,
To worlds with bliss for ever bright,—
What have the spoils of mortal fight
To do with themes 'tis thine to teach?
Faith's saving grace—each sacred right,
Thou know'st to practice as to preach.

The blessings of the contrite heart,
Thy bloodless conquests best proclaim;
The tears from sinners' eyes that start,
Are meetest records of thy fame.
The glory that may grace thy name
From loftier triumphs sure must spring;
The grateful thoughts thy worth may claim,
Trophies like these can never bring!

Then, wherefore on this sainted spot,
With peace, and love, and hope imbued—
Some vision calm of bliss to blot,
And turn our thoughts on deeds of blood,
Should signs of battle fields intrude?
Man wants no trophies here of strife;
His Oriflamme, Faith unsubdued;
His Panoply, a spotless life!"

From the Louisville Journal.

Mr. Clay's Speech at the Nashville Convention.

Reported by W. Southen, of Louisiana.

Mr. President,—Delegates of the Convention,—Ladies,—Friends and Fellow Citizens:—Our humble and profound thanks are due to the goodness of Providence for the bright, glorious and genial sun that now shines upon us. The firmament above is not unlike the surface of our country. Clouds are flitting over it, but the sun of truth is struggling to burst through them and dissipate the darkness which hangs over us. Before the month of November shall be numbered with the past, all the dark spots which now obscure the political sky, shall disappear for ever. [*An old soldier on the stand here cried Amen!*]

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the glorious prospect which the cause of our country presents, more glorious and more estimable because the movements throughout the land are the movements of the people enlisted in support of the constitution, and devoted to constitutional liberty.

Fellow citizens, may I not, without incurring the imputation of egotism, advert to some of the circumstances under which I now appear before you? [*Cries of yes, yes, yes.*]

During a long and arduous struggle in political life for fifteen or twenty years, I would wrong myself if I did not confess that there were moments of discouragement; that there were periods in which my heart sank within me; but, armed by the consciousness of the rectitude which governed my thoughts and actions, knowing my devotion to constitutional liberty, a devotion exceeded by that of no man living or dead, and believing the principles which I had always avowed and acted up to were founded on the rock of truth, I bore up amidst the difficulties that surrounded me, I stood dauntless and erect. [*Shouts of applause.*]

Had I come here some years ago, I should have deemed it a duty to disabuse your minds of the calumnies of which I was so unremitingly the object; but that necessity has passed away. In 1825 it was considered a crime in me, that I did not vote for your favorite fellow citizen for the high office to which he aspired. If it was a crime, I but obeyed the instructions of my constituents, and was I not justified in obeying them? [Cries of yes, yes.] It is true, I was accused of violating the instructions of the Kentucky Legislature, but I deny the right of that body to instruct me. I represented the counties of Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford. They approved of my conduct in that matter, and in this approval do I justify myself as a responsible agent of the people. [Shouts of applause.]

Of the motives which actuated me in voting as I did, I shall not descend here to make any defence. They are known only to myself and to that God by whose justice, tempered by his mercy, I am willing to be tried.

Amidst all my trials, I have never doubted for a moment that a generous and a just people would approve my course in this matter, if not during life, at least after death. I have never doubted for a moment that just and generous Tennesseans would be the first to do me honor for that vote. But I am precluded from referring to myself, even had I a wish to do so. Last Saturday's procession, the roar of your cannon as I approached your city, the ringing of the bells, the gladdening shout of freemen saluting me on every side, and last though not least, the bright eyes of the ladies of Nashville, speaking me welcome, and their fair hands waving their kerchiefs in token of their feelings, are sure proof that a verdict has been rendered. [Three cheers.] And yet I made this visit with some reluctance, I am free to confess. I had, I thought, resisted all the influence that could be brought to bear upon me to make me leave my home; but there was an influence to which I could not be insensible and to which I yielded with more than ordinary pleasure—that was the influence of the ladies of Nashville. [Cheering long and loud.] I said, that I made this visit with some reluctance, a reluctance that grew out of the relations which I bore to the illustrious Captain, your neighbor and friend. I feared lest the idea might be entertained, that I came to this city in the spirit of exultation and defiance to him you were wont to honor. If any may think that such is my feeling, he does me great injustice. In all the various conditions in life, I have been governed, not by the principle of retaliation, but by that of "what it is proper for one's *self* to do." Towards the illustrious individual in question, I feel no resentment, no passion, and if he could see the bottom of my heart, he would bear me this testimony. [Loud cheering.] His signal military services to his country deserve the gratitude of all men, and my prayer to Heaven is, that his last days may be those of peace and tranquility, and that when he leaves us for ever his home may be that bright and happy one promised by the Son of the everlasting Father to him who shall perform his will on earth. [Great sensation among his auditory.]

In addressing the primary assemblies of the people so frequently as I have had occasion to do, I find, my fellow-citizens, a great difficulty in the selection of topics which have not been worn threadbare. In this embarrassing position shall I speak to you of the troubles without example, of ruined commerce, of paralyzed industry, of the rapid accession of authority to the Executive, of the dangers which threaten our institutions, of the wonderful expenditures of the government for the last few years? Since my arrival here, this paper has been put into my hands. I never saw it till now. It is a chart of the expenditures and squanderings of the public money. This little altitude of the expenditures under the administration of Washington is scarcely equal to the base of the column whose height marks the extreme of the expenditure under the administration of Mr. Van Buren. This humble spot, overshadowed by the surrounding shafts which tower so loftily, exhibits the expenditures of John Quincy Adams' administration, which were so much denounced at the time, and which called out in a remarkable degree the energy of the nation to correct the seeming evil. But here are the figures. The eight years of Washington's administration cost the nation 15 millions of dollars; while Mr. Adams the younger was in power it cost us 50 millions; in Gen. Jackson's term there were expended 145 millions; and in the first three years of Mr. Van Buren's administration the people's money has been poured out to the sum of 111½ millions of dollars. [A voice in the crowd—"Take him from the throne."] The cheap government, therefore, promised by the present incumbent, has cost the nation, for three years, within one-third as much as the eight years of Gen. Jackson's administration! The average daily expenditure of the Government under Washington was $7000 a day, that under Madison during a perilous war $49,000, under Adams $37,000, while under Mr. Van Buren it amounts to the enormous sum of $110,000 per diem!

But passing this subject, there are two points on which I would speak, especially to that portion of the audience composed of my old democratic friends.

The dominant party profess to be the friends of State Rights. How are they the friends of State Rigts? Without going far back for examples of their professed friendship to the states, every year has of late furnished just topics of complaint against those in power. The last session of Congress, is particularly rich in instances of pretended friendship to the rights of the states from these men. You have already heard of the measure, which has too little excited the just animadversion of the people, introduced at the beginning of the session by Senator Benton, and in which the extraordinary proposition was made that the General Government ought not to assume the payment of the debts contracted by the states! No mortal man in the Senate ever dreamed of proposing such an assumption. That proposition was brought in by the Senator in the most unprovoked and wanton manner. The General Government ought not to assume the payment of these debts! The very proposition carried ridicule on its face. There was a bankrupt government with a paper circulation, busily engaged in denouncing that circulation and crying out for specie, declaring that it *ought* not to pay the state debts, and that too at a time when the states were embarrassed and trying to find out means to pay the interest on their loans for works of internal improvement, works which Gen. Jackson's administration had promoted. The government, in fact, proclaimed to all Europe, that these state debts were so bad that it would be imprudent to meddle with them. Of the report making this declaration there were 30,000 copies printed, and all to prove the propriety of *not* doing that which no one had ever proposed to do.

This report was prepared by a fellow-citizen of yours. With him I have served a long time in public life, and I had hoped to meet him on my arrival here, but when I asked after Mr. Grundy, they told me he was in Eastern Tennessee making speeches in support of Mr. Van Buren. What!—at his *old vocation*—defending criminals! [Immense cheering and laughter.] There is one difference, however, between his present position and his accustomed practice. He is now defending state criminals before the grand Inquest of the country, and not before a packed jury, and my life on it, he will hear such a verdict as he has never heard before in the tribunals of authority. [Shouts of applause.]

But the party in power are friends of State Rights! are they? Does that odious loathsome theme, the sub-treasury project, prove it? You know the merits of that measure,—I will not discuss it—but I tell you, the Presidential party *stocked the cards* twice upon us in the Senate in the matter of this bill, and once in the House of Representatives. [Roars of laughter.] Yes, they marked them before they dealt them. If Senators had been faithful to the will of their constituents, and the Senate had been full, that bill never could have passed. It was hastened through the Senate in January last, despite of entreaties to wait till the Chamber was full, to wait till the entry of the only Senator from New York representing the constituency of that state) But how was it carried in the lower House? At the beginning of the session it was determined to procure a majority to force it through. The admission of the five New Jersey claimants to seats on the floor of the House became necessary, and the measure was resolved upon.—Was there any love of State Rights displayed upon this occasion? The rightful possessors of their places, the five Whig Representatives, appeared before the House with credentials of the highest known credit. No Representative either from Tennessee or Kentucky could appear with higher claims, yet these five claimants were rejected by the absence of one member, detained by sickness.—The subject was referred to a committee. It would take a whole day to discuss the principles on which that Committee acted. If any Whig has looked into the matter, he has doubtless found that alienage has been no bar to the admission of Administration votes, while it was made to exclude Whig votes; that minority does not disqualify an administration voter, while it prevents a Whig from exercising the right of suffrage. In truth there was no rule adopted by the Committee save that which went to secure to the five administration claimants their seats.

These are not the only instances which prove the insincerity of the professions made by the ruling party in favor of State Rights. There was an occasion, during the past session, on which they could have put beyond doubt their devotion to State Rights—the passage of the Bankrupt Bill. But while that measure was before the Sanate, they introduced into it a proposition to subject to its operations all the banks of the states furnishing a paper circulation. The effect of this proposition was to withdraw from the jurisdiction of the states and consign to the General Government the power over 900 state banks, over 500 millions of dollars of property, over several of the great state works now in a train of prosecution by means of charters or state credit!

I feel, fellow citizens, that my strength will not justify my going further into the description of professed friendship but *real* enmity to State Rights on the part of the Presidential party; so that, with your leave, I will hasten to another part of my subject.

The Executive party claims to be the exclusive democrats of the country.—All who do not belong to their ranks are either federalists or tories. Of all their usurpations there is none more flagrant than this usurpation of the name of democracy. Democracy, as I understand it, and as I was taught it in the school of '98, is respect of the people's representatives to the people's wishes, the prosecution of measures which secure the interests of the people, the promotion of a nation's happiness and prosperity. Is this the democracy of Mr. Van Buren? Hear what he says. Read it on your banner, "The people expect too much from the Government. They must take care of themselves, and the Government must take care of itself." Is this the dictate of democracy, of the democracy of the ancient time? [No! no!] Democracy demands the acquiescence of the representative in the will of the people, when that will is properly expressed, when that will is known to be the deliberate resolve of the constituent. Not under the Czar, not under the Sultan, are the people entirely without power. But in this country, at the present moment, allegiance to the powers that be is substituted for allegiance to the people. If a candidate for the Governorship of any of the states be rejected by the people, he is sure of advancement at Washington.—There is my old acquaintance, the Senator from Tennessee, who was no sooner rejected by the people, than he went into the cabinet of Mr. V. B. Mr. Niles was defeated by a majority of 4500 votes as a candidate for the Governorship of Connecticut. Did this defeat prevent his promotion? No. It was a passport to office. In less than two months thereafter he was advanced to the Cabinet of the President. By the by, the seat to which he was lifted is the last in the gift of the Government to be sought as a post of honor under the present administration, having that it had been occupied previously by the greatest reptile that ever crept on the face of the earth. It is seldom that I permit my lips to be polluted by the utterance of his name, or by reference to him, but they who are from New England may easily *guess* to whom I allude. [Shouts of applause.]

These instances show that power at Washington is different from and superior and paramount to the will of the people. It is not devoted to the country's happiness. Serious attention should, fellow-citizens, be paid to the basis of republicanism! Bad measures pass away. A single false step in government, made unadvisedly, may lead to no permanent mischief. War itself is of transient duration. The calamities of disease and pestilence which befall the human species, inflicting extreme agony and pain, pass from the memory, and after a lapse of time, no traces are left of their ravages. But there is one truth founded in human nature, verified by the history of the past, strengthened by our own experience as a people, and that truth is:—a Republic can only exist upon the foundation of virtue and good morals. The principle of virtue is eternal, is unchangeable. A corrupt people may have the forms of a republic, but their government is dead to good works, its vitality is gone. We need only go back to Rome, to Greece, to republican France, for proof of this thing. Nor can any power save us from the same fate, but the ballot box. That is the physician to heal us. We have not only suffered from the sub-treasury policy, the specie circular system, the destruction of the U. States Bank, but far greater evils than these have befallen us. The attempt has been made to corrupt the morals of the people, to corrupt the right of suffrage. When before in private life, have we ever witnessed such a deplorable want of confidence? Go to desolate Mississippi,—go wherever you please, and you will find that violation of solemn contracts characterizes every part of our country. When before were sixty three out of sixty-seven receivers of public monies defaulters? There must be a cause for all this. The good old Jeffersonian interrogatories have not been put to those seeking office. "Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution"—have not been asked, but a new rule has been adopted. "Is he boisterous at the polls—is he devoted to my interest and party—what number of votes can he give?"—these are the questions now asked. It is this system which has disfigured our country with a want of moral rectitude truly alarming. It was in the time of General Jackson's administration that this policy was introduced into the government. He appointed to the deportment of state a man who had been a defaulter for $100,000—I mean Edward Livingston,—the ornament of the Bar of his country and a jurist for whose memory I have the most profound respect. In this appointment the President virtually and in effect proclaimed to the nation the fact, that defalcation in the administration of the public monies constituted no barrier to office. Perhaps the illustrious captain then at the head of affairs, did not intend that such should be the construction of his course of conduct, but every man who knows the law of cause and effect, must agree with me that such an appointment tended to this result. The elevation of Edward Livingston, the advancement to high office of Samuel Swartwout, a man known to the whole country as having been concerned with Aaron Burr in treasonable designs against these United States, are evidences enough that honor, fidelity, and trust-worthiness, were not the only passports to presidential favor, even in those days, but that other qualifications were requisite, qualifications which tended to sap the foundations of our institutions. When before have been given so many fraudulent votes! When before have we seen men regardless of their oaths multiplying their votes and receiving bribes equally disgraceful to the recipient and to the instigator, equally disgraceful to the times in which we live and the country in which such scenes are enacted! Take the case of Letcher. It is a reproach to the parties concerned, and they should be marked as false to the country and the constitution. Yet Hocker the Sheriff received for his conduct in that affair the best office in his county in the gift of the post master general. I have heard, though I do not state it as a fact known to me, that this man afterwards ran away, a defaulter to the government. Thus, when vice is rewarded, when corruption receives reward instead of reproof, the example cannot fail to exert a pernicious influence on the country. The case of the New Jersey representatives proves beyond a doubt, that the party in power would disfranchise the Union itself, if they dared do it, to secure to themselves power.

I shall now proceed to address myself particularly to my democratic friends, to those, as I have said before, who have worked and toiled in the old democratic army. Not as an enemy do I approach them, but as their friend and countryman. You are equally honest with me in your preferences. You have the same stake with me in the prosperity of the Union. You are equally devoted with me to the happiness and glory of our common country. I believe that the mass of all political parties are patriotic, honest and devoted to the good of the nation, but it is natural that we should differ about measures and men, though that difference of opinion does not make us enemies. You elevated to power the last and present administrations, hoping therefrom the most glorious results. Have your hopes been fulfilled? Have their pledges been redeemed? Have their promises been kept? Have expectations excited by them been realized? Take the pledge of *one term*,—has it been redeemed? When the illustrious captain of Tennessee was elected to the Presidency, he held out the idea of one term,—did he carry it out? Has the promise of economy been kept. [No, no, no.] That lofty column on this chart (showing the chart of public expenditures) will answer. Has the promise of retrenchment and reform been in any way fulfilled? [Loud cries of no, no.] Did he redeem his pledges not to appoint members of Congress to office? [No.] What has been fulfilled? [None, none, none.] What has ensued? Has harmony among the different parts of the Union been promoted? Has concord increased? Have the fraternal regulations which ought to exist in these United States been advanced? Let this convention answer—this convention, far exceeding in point of numbers, in banners and in display of every kind, the great Baltimore Convention. [Shouts of applause.] What has brought you here, my fellow citizens! A deep and profound feeling that the country has been wronged, a lively sense of injury to the people, a full persuasion that an immediate change is necessary in the general government. Do not be deceived, fellow citizens, by a name. A *blue light* has been held out. Go below the surface of things. Wipe off the colors which assail your eye with their glare. Look at things as they are, and tell me whether true democracy prevails in the land. [Loud and long shouts of no.] My friend on my left has said that he was no democrat, [alluding to Mr. Foster,] I AM A DEMOCRAT! [Immense cheering,] was born a democrat, have lived and shall die a democrat, in the true and genuine sense of the term; but I am not one of those selfish democrats whose practice is to disregard the true interests of the people, to seize upon their offices as the spoils of victory. No, I am a democrat who looks to the interest of the whole people, and to the glory of his country, [cheers,] and I have no doubt that my friend near me is a democrat in this its legitimate sense.

Mr. Foster here rose and said, that he was a democrat too in this sense of the word, but that he was not a *modern* democrat.

Mr. Clay proceeded.

Delegates of the Convention, friends and fellow citizens—a great victory is at hand, a glorious victory, but you should remember that as much judgment is requiste in the use of triumph, as there is still required to acheve it. The day is near when you shall be called on to decide how you will use your vistory. Suffer me to say to you, let there be no unkindness in your course to our democratic friends who may be supporting the party in power—to the mass on the other side. Who are to be the victors and who the vanquished in the approaching contest? Do we conquer aliens, who have come among us with blood on their feet? No. We fight, but against our brothers. They are all part and parcel of the crew of the great state ship, all our brethren. Never forget, in the flush of victory, this sacred relation. Let us unite with them in one harmonious union. They, as well as we, are interested in a proper administration of public affairs. But there are some classes in the opposite party, to whom the same indulgence ought not to be extended. There are leaders of the party in power who cannot be hung too high! [Tremendous cheering.] Drive these leaders back to the den of demagogueism whence they have emerged but to deceive you. Let the frown of your indignation visit them, and refuse to them any longer the opportunity of imposing on your confidence. They are not a numerous class. They preach democracy with the lips, but in heart their hatred of the people is only equalled by their tyrannical disposition. They deserve any condemnation that a generous people may see proper to pronounce upon them.

There is yet another class, which, in the administration of state justice, should not be unnoticed. I mean the boisterous office-holders, the Prætorian guard. I was going to say,—of Mr. Van Buren! [Laughter.] Only imagine such a monarch over such a people, such a king over such subjects! [Great laughter.] Mr. Van Buren a ruler of these brave Tennesseeans, with their brawny arms as free as air! [Cries of derision.]

I trust I may be excused in making an appeal to you, Tennesseeans? [Yes, yes.] In former days the military of Kentucky and Tennessee fought side by side and won a great and glorious battle. That occasion and this present one exhibit many strong points of resemblance. When Jackson led our brave troops against the myrmidons of Great Britain, a glorious victory was achieved by that gallant captain, the victory of New Orleans. Of that victory I shall always speak as my heart prompts, for it was one which shed the brightest lustre on our arms. But what is the contest now? Not between the hirelings of a foreign king and American troops, but between a miserable being engaged in stealing power by encroachments of the Executive on the Constitution, between an American King, supported by his janissaries, [down with him] and the people commanded by a gallant and noble captain, [cheers three times three.] They say that this captain is a coward! an old woman! a caged animal! and yet he fought more battles than any other General during the late war, and won them too! [Cheering for several seconds.] No General? General Jackson rolled back from the shores of the Mexican gulf the wave of foreign invasion, and for flogging the British troops alone received the highest honors a nation could bestow, yet they call General Jackson no General, in the face of the combined forces of Great Britain and the American savages! As a statesman, he has served in more civil employments than any man living, from the lowest office in the land to the highest in the great wigwam of the people, the Senate of the U. States. [Applause—some one here cried out—give us some of Van Buren's fights.] Ah! fellow-citizens, some of Mr. Van Buren's battles! [Great laughter.] My colleague, (Mr. Crittenden) has just reminded me of the heroism of the President. He, no hero? How ignorant you are of the history of your country, says my colleague. He is the hero of three memorable wars. There is his war against the commerce of the country. He has triumphed and the enemy lies at his feet! [Applause.] There is his war against the currency. In this too he has proved the conqueror, and his opponent is destroyed. [Applause.]—There is his last war, though not least, his campaign against the Seminoles, in which he was aided by his allies and auxiliaries from Cuba. [Great applause.] I am sorry to say in this instance that the Seminoles have maintained their ground, [Laughter.] But to return to our captain. There is one qualification for public office, fellow-citizens, which our candidate does not possess, and for this reason he is condemned by the office holders—he has no capacity for pocketing the people's money and running away with it. [Cheering.] He has handled millions of the public treasure, and not a cent ever polluted his hands. Where is now this honest public officer? He is poor and derided by those who have rioted on the peculations of the people's money.

Fellow-citizens of Tennessee, I have said that the present struggle for liberty is not unlike that of 1812. Then it was a fight for liberty on the high seas, now it is a contest for freedom on the land. At New Orleans, you Tenneseeans had the advantage of us Kentuckians a little, and that was on the right bank of the river, where, being badly posted and badly armed, we did not fully sustain the character of our state. It is true, we fought with you, side by side, on the left bank, and there you found us ever at our post. But do you intend to repose on your laurels gained in that battle? Do you intend to let us beat you in November? [One general shout,—No, no.] Is it possible that brave, gallant Tennessee, Tennessee devoted to

constitutional rights, will not be found abreast with Kentucky, 17,000 strong?—You must be up and doing, for in November our majority will reach 25,000. [Applause.]

A few words more and I have done. Our success in this contest, I have never doubted. In a spirit of unbounded liberality, I gave, some time since, to Mr. Van Buren, six out of the twenty-six states, but I have had occasion to review that estimate, and the result at which I have arrived, is, that if the Whigs do their duty, if they fight to conquer and save the country, the President will not even get these six. Alabama I assigned to him, but she scorns such an association. [Shouts of applause.] Even of Missouri I do not despair. Her gallant sons are in the field, and if they conquer, it will be indeed a victory. Arkansas, too, if I know her, she will not abandon the heath till the fight is over. South Carolina! [Here Mr. Clay bowed his head in silence—great laughter.] I look back upon the gallant stand she made in the revolutionary struggle, with feelings of the warmest admiration for her chivalry, and it is with pain that I pass her by in this glorious contest, but while I do so, it is with profound detestation for her present leaders. She will probably throw a blank vote, or go with Isaac Hill's state. As for Maine, whom I had put down for Mr. Van Buren, she too is coming—if not in November, she will soon after be admitted into the great Whig family.

Fellow-citizens, the cause in which we are engaged is the cause of the People. The People are moving to victory, and treading upon the heels of the leaders in power. We cannot fail. It is a contest between the Log cabin and the Palace, between Hard Cider and Champaigne, and the issue will be, that the office-holders will take to their heels with more rapidity than the popping of the corks from the necks of their favorite bottles.

In repeating to you my acknowledgments for the kindness with which I have been received by my fellow citizens of Tennessee, and more especially by the ladies of Nashville, I pray that the talismanic influence of their power, which alone brought me here, will contribute to rescue the country from the dangers which now threaten it, and help to preserve and transmit to posterity the liberty won for us by our fore fathers. [Nine cheers.]

From the National Gazette.

SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS.

General Cass has used, as is generally known, the advantages of his position as Minister to the Court of Louis Phillippe to make observations upon the condition of France, which he has published, within a few months, in a small volume. The following is a passage from it which may be new to many readers, mentioning facts which should be known in this country, especially at this time. The matter is concerning the army system of France, and exhibits in a strong light the state of society throughout the kingdom, as it must necessarily be when every man is subject to do military duty for seven years, at the very period of life when his business and his domestic associations as husband and father should be formed.

"It is difficult for an American to conceive an idea of the true state of the working class, upon whose passions these men continally opperate. Perhaps thirty cents a day, or a little more, may be the average price of labor throughout France; and out of this the workman must clothe and feed himself. And then come the seasons of interruption, when work is almost discontinued, and when the starving mechanics are thrown upon the community, to seek the support of life as they can. With us, every honest industrious man can reasonably expect to provide something in the meridian of life for its decline. By emigrating westward, he can procure a piece of land, and close his days surrounded by his family. But such an occurrence, in Europe, would be little short of a miracle; and in this reasonable expectation of an eventual acquisition to property in our country, with the moral stimulus which seems almost inseparable from the condition of a European laborer, I trace one of the most striking distinctions between a new society and an old one, of our surest guaranties for the perpetuation of our institutions.

"An illustration confirmatory of this state of things is furnished by the law of conscription. By this law every young man, after the age of twenty years, is liable to serve in the army. He draws for his chance of enrolment, and is then called as his number and the exigencies of the public service may require. He serves seven years, precisely at the time of life when he ought to be forming himself for his eventual duties, and laying the foundation of any respectability he may hope to acquire. It is precisely the period which with us, if lost, would be lost irreparably. The average annual demand of conscripts in France, to keep the army at its requisite number, is eighty thousand; and this immense amount is every year drawn from the class of the population in the very springtime of life, to be returned—such of them indeed as have the luck, good or bad, as it may be, to return—seven years after, without any preparation for eventual usefulness.

"But the most remarkable fact in all this institution is, the pay which these forced soldiers receive—a pay which, after making the deductions which go to the Government for indispensable supplies, amounts to *one cent* a day, twenty five dollars and a half for seven years' services. And yet this process of military supply seems firmly established and engrafted on the habits of society; nor have I seen among all the propositions with which the public has been excited, since my residence here, for the amelioration of the existing institutions of the country, a single allusion to this greatest of all practical oppressions. And I cannot account for this apparent indifference to a subject which strikes every American with astonishment, unless it results from the conviction that a bare support is all the laboring classes can procure by the most fortunate exertion, and that this may as well be in the army as elsewhere."

Such is the system in France, and with certain modifications in other countries of Europe, the governments of which on account of its operation are said to be "strong." To our apprehension a large standing army is at once an index of a despotism feeble in itself, and resting for support upon the arms of the soldiery. Just in this particular does our republican institution differ from all other forms of civil polity in existence. Its strength is intrinsic. Its safeguard is the affections of the people. Every where but in the United States the municipal authorities are protected from the people, here they are protected by the people. The operation of laws among us is through respectful acquiescence in the necessity and justice of them. In foreign countries it is through the organized coercion of a military force. There is a spirit of truth and patriotism in the subjoined remarks of the American Sentinel, which we warmly commend. The subject is kindred to the matter in hand. Where but in this Union—which ruffian scribblers abroad have held up as semi-savage—where but here would thousands and tens of thousands of men peaceably assemble, peaceably discuss questions of the most exciting temporary interest to the mass, and peaceably disperse to their homes, as men do daily throughout our vast territory? Republicanism needs than this no higher eulogy: no better proof that its foundations are eternal truth and equity:

"It must certainly be regarded as a most gratifying sign, that with all the excitement which now pervades the country from one end to the other, on the Presidential question, there is little to offend or alarm the lovers of good order, or threaten the security of republicanism. Millions of people are in unrestrained motion, and ferment! Frequent conventions of zealous partisans, attended by ten, twenty, or forty thousand, and listening for hours, and sometimes days, to the most impassioned, earnest, and eloquent orators, are held in all parts of the land, and nearly with as much order and quietness as a Sabbath gathering for religious purposes. No other country in the world could do it. The most stable nation of Europe would reel like a drunkard—would be convulsed with revolution and drenched with blood, in such an experiment upon the populace. Think of such conventions in Paris or London, with all their note of preparation, with all their freedom and eloquence of speech, and you think of a revolution. To the enemies of republican forms, the political agitations of this country may appear precursuring token of permanence and power, that a great people assembling, as is the wont of ours, like waves or storm clouds, are yet so far the intelligent masters of their passions, that they can deliberate and retire from the most exciting gatherings in peace and good temper."

From the Madisonian.

A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Noted down by Peter Ploughboy.

SIXTH DAY.

Defalcations of Public Officers.

Col. Richland. In our last conversation I spoke of the defalcations of certain public officers: have you ever examined the report made on this subject by the committee appointed to investigate the matter by the House of Representatives in January, 1839.

Capias. I have never seen it.

Col. R. I have it here, and it is certainly worth an examination. At pages 143, 144, and 145, you will find a statement of the names of certain defaulters, receivers of public money at different land offices, together with the amount of their several deficits which have taken place since March, 1829.—

Amounting to	$825.678 28
If to this we add the amount *stolen* by Swartwout	1,225.705 69
And by Price	75,000 00
It will make the total amount of	$2.126.383 97

And to this might be added three or four hundred thousand dollars more, stolen since this report was made, making the sum of about two millions and a half *stolen*, absolutely STOLEN from the people by office-holders.

Capias. We must not blame the Government, Colonel, because men prove dishonest; they cannot foresee whether a man will be honest or play the rogue.

Col. R. But suppose the Government kept these men in office after they were known defaulters?

Capias. In that case, I must admit the Government were culpable.

Col. R. Well, sir, I will undertake to prove the fact that these defaulters *were* retained in office, and entrusted with the public money, long after they were *known* to be such. Now observe:

The case of R. H. Sterling, defaulter $10.733 70.

At page 147 of this document, (Report No. 313, House of Representatives, 25th Congress, 3d session,) commences the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and R. H. Sterling, receiver of public moneys at Choctchuma, Miss.

January 16, 1834, the Secretary calls upon him to make his returns, and deposite the money in his hands.

March 24, he is again called upon by the Secretary; Again May 19; February 28, 1835, again; March 17, another complaint, and another February 4, 1836, upon which Mr. Sterling *resigned*.

The case of James T. Pollock, defaulter $14,891,98.

Next comes the correspondence with James T. Pollock, receiver, &c., at Crawfordsville, Indiana. It commences December 21, 1833, and ends May 10, 1838, and is similar in character to that with Sterling. It is made up of complaints and threats on the part of the Secretary, and of excuses and apologies on the part of the receiver.

The case of Mr. Linn, defaulter $55,-962 06.

The correspondence with Mr. Linn, receiver, &c., at Vandalia, Illinois, commenced June 23, 1834, when he was told he was much in arrear, and must be more punctual. Oct. 23, he is again informed that he had permitted the public moneys to accumulate in his hands, and that he must deposite them "forthwith." Another scolding letter is sent him Dec. 4, 1834. Feb'y 12, 1835, the Secretary tells him that, notwithstanding his *past neglect*, the President has *re-nominated him*, but that he is not to infer from this that any *future* omissions will be overlooked. Yet, on the 30th November, 1835, the Secretary tells him his returns for August, September, and October, had not been received, though they were required to be made *monthly*. This correspondence was kept till January 26, 1838, when the Secretary says, "your *resignation* is received and accepted by the President," and *regrets* that so large a balance remains in his hands! Does not this prove that "future omissions" were overlooked, and that Linn *knew they would be?*

The case of W. P. Harris, defaulter, $109,178 08.

Col. R. The correspondence with Harris commences January 15, 1834, by the Secretary, (Mr. Taney,) giving him a gentle hint that his returns must be made monthly, and that he must *promptly* deposite the moneys in his hands, &c.

March 16, 1834, the Secretary tells him his returns for November, December, and January, are in arrear.

March 25, 1834, "no monthly returns from October last;" shall not hesitate to tell the President if you don't do better.

February 6, 1835, Mr. Harris again gets a hint to be more punctual with his returns.

March 17, 1835, Mr. Woodbury informs him that, as he has not made any returns since October last, it is his "unpleasant duty" to call his attention to the omission.

June 25, 1835, still no returns. Mr. Woodbury again says, "it becomes my *unpleasant duty* to say to you, that if those [returns] in arrear are not transmitted, by return of mail, I shall be compelled to report your conduct to the President." Again:

August 28, 1835, "It has become my *disagreeable duty* to report your continued neglect to the President, who has instructed me to say to you, that if the monthly returns required from you by the regulations of the Treasury, which are in arrears, are not received at the Department on or before the 10th of October, you will then be dismissed from office."

Capias. He will have to come up to the work now, or march out of office.

Col. R. No such thing. But we shall see. Sept. 15, 1835, the Hon. John F. H. Claiborne, member of Congress, writes to the President that "many of the early and constant *friends of the Administration* have heard with much regret and sorrow, that the present receiver of public moneys at this place (Columbus) is to consider himself dismissed unless his returns are made before the 1st day of October." Then comes the reasons given why Gen. Harris should not be removed. Now mark: Mr. Claiborne says, "Gen. Harris is one of the main pillars of the democratic cause, and one of the earliest and most distinguished friends of the Administration in Mississippi. His connexions are extremely influential, and all of them are co-operating with us in the arduous struggle which we are now making. They are true democrats." So, here we have the reasons why Mr. Harris, the defaulter, was not dismissed, but kept in office! If a man be "a true democrat," and has an "influential family and connexions," he may *steal* from the people with impunity! What think you of this, Mr. Capias?

Capias. It is certainly very extraordinary. Indeed, I hardly know what to think of it.

Col. R. October 12, 1835, Mr. Woodbury informs Mr. Harris that the President has consented to keep him in office till the 12th November; when, if his monthly returns are not made, and the whole of the public moneys in his hands are not deposited, he "must be removed from office, however painful to both him and the department." So, now, Mr. Harris, look out, for the Secretary begins to get his dander up. Remember, that if you do not pay *the whole* of the money in your hands by the 12th of November, out you go, that's poz.

But here comes the 28th of November, and Mr. Woodbury writes again: "no reason whatever can be seen why the whole money in your hands at the end of the month is not deposited." The money not deposited,—no reason can be seen why,—and yet no removal! Well it must come soon now. Let's see: February 4, 1836, Mr. Woodbury says, "your returns for October, November and December have not been received," and "regrets" if he don't do better he shall be under "the disagreeable necessity" of telling the President.

I thought he had already told the President two or three times what a naughty boy Mr. Harris was. Well, what next?

March 28, 1836: "Again it becomes my unpleasant duty to complain," says Mr. Woodbury. How much "*unpleasant duty*" he has to perform! In this letter he also says, "if the usual statements for the months in arrear are not received on the return of the mail, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity" of informing the President.

Finding that the threat of *removal* did not frighten Mr. Harris, he resorts to the threat of *telling the President!* at which Mr. Harris is dreadfully frightened no doubt! What next? June 6, 1836, Mr. Woodbury asks how it is that there is a balance of $128,584 74 in Mr. Harris' hands, after he had so often threatened to tell the President of him if he did not fork up! Well, to save Mr. Woodbury so much "unpleasant duty," having got a snug little sum in his pocket, and not wishing to tell *how* he got it, Mr. Harris is pleased to *resign*, and recommends Gordon D. Boyd as his successor. Of course, having been a *faithful* and *trustworthy* public officer, "true democrat," and "one of the main pillars of the democratic cause," his recommendation was sufficient, and accordingly Gordon D. Boyd was appointed! And now comes

Gordon D. Boyd's case—a defaulter $50,937 29.

Capias. You need not go any further, Col. Richland, I have heard enough, and more too.

Col. R. Oh, but there are some curious things in this case of Mr. Boyd—we had better go through with it, for its very edifying—we shall see a letter here that is a real curiosity.

Capias. Well, go on.

Col. R. We will not take the trouble to read Mr. Woodbury's letters to Mr. Boyd, but come to the cream of the case at once. Remember, Mr. Boyd was appointed sometime in the fall of 1836, and we shall see what an apt scholar and footstep follower of his "illustrious predecessor" he was by the following extraordinary letter. Be good enough to read it yourself, Mr. Capias.

Capias reads:

"The account of the receiver, which I have made out, and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of $55,965 54. His own account makes it $53,272 73. * * * * * * The man seems really penitent, and I am inclined to think, in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor, and a certain *looseness* in the code of morality which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will not, therefore, be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment; for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more.

"Signed, V. M. GARECHE."

Col. R. There, sir, what think ye of that? "You will not be surprised if I recommend his being retained;" "FOR HE HAS HIS HANDS FULL NOW"! "*Another would follow in the footsteps of the two.*" They will all STEAL, but BOYD HAS STOLEN AS MUCH AS HE WANTS, therefore keep him in!

Capias. I think if the Secretary was *not* "surprised" he could not be surprised at *any* degree of baseness and profligacy.

Col. R. "The man seems really *penitent;*" penitent! I'd be as *penitent* for *half* the money; "and I am inclined to think, in common with his friends, that he is *honest.*" HONEST! He who had, in about six months, *stolen* fifty or sixty thousand dollars, *honest!* And yet, after all this, Mr. Woodbury writes to Boyd and says, "I am happy to hear of the *frank* and *honorable* course proposed." "*Honorable!*" such a *thief* honorable! what code of *honor* or morals the Secretary has been conversant with I cannot imagine; and, yet, it is said "there is honor among thieves," and I suppose it must be this kind of *honor* that Mr. Boyd exhibited, which plessed the Secretary so much and made him so "happy."

But let us go on with the cases of Hawkins, Allen, Spencer, Stephenson, Dickson, and other kindred spirits.

Mr. Capias is satisfied.

Capias. No, Colonel, I have had enough of this; but with your permission I will take the document home with me and look into it more at my leisure.

Col. R. Certainly, and I would recommend you to take the other documents also that I have referred to or read from.

Capias. Most willingly—for I should like to inform myself in regard to the facts to which you have referred.

A VOICE OF '76.

The Newburg N. Y. Gazette contains the following eloquent letter from Benjamin Eaton, one of the Life Guards of General Washington.

To the descendants of Revolutionary Soldiers:

An old soldier of the Continental Army asks for the last time to speak to his countrymen. During the suffering service of the Revolution I was in sixteen engagements, and was one of the little band who volunteered under Sullivan to destroy "the Six Nations of Indians." I was one of that small company selected as the Life Guard of George Washington—but two of us are now living. I was at the tough siege of Yorktown, at Valley Forge, Monmouth, and thirteen other hard battles, and saw Cornwallis surrender to our old General. My service ceased only with the war. After all this hardship and suffering, in the street when I go out in my old age to see the happiness I have helped to give you, I am pointed at as a British Tory—yes, a British Tory—I have said nothing when I have been told so, but have silently thought that my old General would never have picked out a Tory to form one of his Life Guard, nor would a Tory have suffered what I have suffered for you. This abuse has been shamefully heaped upon one of your old soldiers because he is what he was when the war broke out, and what Washington told us we must always be when he shook hands with us as we all were going home. I was a Whig in the Revolution, have been one ever since, and am one now. As a Whig I enlisted for the whole war, was in favor with the other Whigs of Thomas Jefferson, went with the party for James Madison, was in favor of the last war, and to be consistent in my last vote, must give it for Gen. Harrison. He is a brave man, and was never known wherever he has been to take a penny from his neighbor or the Government that was not fairly his. We have trod over the same ground fighting for liberty. His father (he was one of the Revolution) signed our Independence roll, and then we all went out together to fight for it, and we proved it was true.

It really appears to me that this cannot be the same government that our old soldiers helped Washington to put up here. We fought to have a Government as different from any in Europe as we could make it. Well, we done it, and until lately things have all gone on smoothly, and Europe was beginning to get ashamed of the way she made slaves of her subjects by making them work and toil for seven poor cents a day with a Standing Army over them to force them to it. But our President now tells the people that things have gone wrong since the Old War, and that there are twenty-three miserable governments in Europe where the Kings wear crowns and rich purple, and the poor people rags, that we must fashion after them if we want to be happy and prosperous! We had English laws here once, and they were the best in Europe, but we could'nt stand them and we put them under our feet. We used to work for mere nothing then, and we cannot do it again. Working for a few cents a day may do for slaves, but not for freemen whose liberty cost more blood than liberty ever cost before; why, the very first thing that started the old war was the Standing Army that the King kept quartered on us: we told him that we wanted no soldiers over us in time of peace, but he refused to mind us and I saw Lord Cornwallis surrender up a part of them to honest George Washington. Our President now proposes to have a standing force—what for?—Beware!

Jefferson never asked for armed men to re-elect him or elevate his successor. Madison asked for them only in the time of the late war, and warned the people when he left his office to be careful about keeping soldiers in time of peace. Our streets are filled with idle men who were active laborers once when employment was to be had. The men of enterprize who once employed them have been ruined by the government. And now these honest but unemployed laborers are told by the government that when they go to work again they must do it for a few cents a day—the labor must be as cheap here as it is among the slaves of Cuba or the slave of Europe. Ambition and ignorance on the part of our Government have shut up our shops and stores, scuttled out ships, filled our streets with idleness and bankruptcy, and given no encouragement to the farmer as he looks at his grain. Are not these things so? You know they are, and I have no motive in saying what may be false—I am too far advanced for office or any thing else but death—it will soon be here.—My little pension, and I thank you for it, will soon stop and I go home with the rest of the Life Guards. There is one remedy only for the safety of the country I have served. Put other men to stand at the tiller and round the cables, and you will soon go back on the old Constitutional track. Gen. Harrison is honest, he never deceived you and he never lost a battle, and the People wont let him loose this.—Accept my advice and you all have my blessing—my advice is that all of you become the *Life Guards* of the country, and my blessing is that your old age may have less fears for liberty than mine.

BENJAMIN EATON,

One of the two surviving Life Guards of George Washington.

Newburn, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1840.

THE GREAT NATIONAL GATHING AT BUNKER HILL.

This mighty gathering of the people took place on Thursday, and appears to have surpassed in physical and moral grandeur the most enthusiastic anticipations. The Boston Mercantile Journal of Friday, says: "No description, even from the pen of the gifted Scott, could convey a faint idea of the glorious sight, as the procession moved along the streets. The trampling of steeds—the sounds of martial music, the waving of the American flags, and the great variety of beautiful banners, with their appropriate devices and pithy mottoes—the great number of spectators, who cheered them as they went along; the beautiful women, who, animated by the joyous occasion, thronged the doors, the windows, the balconies, and even the house tops, in those streets through which the procession passed, greeting the members of the Convention with their sweetest smiles, and waving their spotless handkerchiefs as they passed along—all formed a grand and magnificent picture, which will remain indelibly stamped on the heart of every person who was so fortunate as to be present on this momentous occasion."

The Transcript estimates the number in the procession at *upwards of twenty-five thousand.* This immense body was formed in platoons eight deep, extended about five miles, and was one hour and forty eight minutes, at quick march, in passing the City Hall. The procession reached Bunker Hill at 2 o'clock, P. M., having been two hours on the road. Franklin Dexter, esq., acted as Chief Marshal, assisted by a great number of aids. The multitude on the ground, at the opening of the Convention, was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000! Nearly every state in the Union was represented. New England poured in her thousands. New York and the states to the westward had large delegations present, and even the extreme south made a gallant show.

This countless host of freemen was called to order by Robert C. Winthrop, Chairman of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee; after which Daniel Webster appeared, and surrounded by venerable soldiers, who fought the battles of the revolution, and by distinguished men who have nobly contended for the principles which glowed in the bosoms and prompted the actions of the Whigs of '75 and '76, addressed the people in his clear and manly voice, and read a long and eloquent declaration of the principles of the Democratic Whig party, and the occasion and objects of the meeting. After Mr. Webster had finished reading this noble production, copies of it were struck off at a printing press which formed a conspicuous object in the procession, and distributed among the members of the Convention.

The Transcript thus closes a short description of the thrilling scene: "This is one of the most glorious days ever witnessed in the city of Boston. It would be impossible to conjecture the number of people now assembled, but we venture to assert that never before were so many people at one time within the bounds of its territory. Most of the places of business are closed, and the day given to witness its glorious pageantry. In the history of popular meetings, this far surpassed any thing that was ever before seen in this country. To give any thing of an idea of this pageant, is impossible. We can only say in four words,

THE PEOPLE HAVE COME!!"

The effect of this Convention will be felt in every section of the Union. The North has spoken to the South, the East has exchanged congratulations with the West, and the result will be universal activity, universal confidence. Fifty thousand have gone down from Bunker Hill imbued with the spirit of '76, to the second War of Independence, the issue of which shall be a bloodless revolution.

N. Y. Times and Star.

An appeal to the Dictionary.—An amusing circumstance happened during the progress of the late election canvass, in a county adjacent to this, which is worth putting in print. One of the candidates for the Commons, whilst haranguing the people from the piazza of a private house, inveighed a good deal against Gen. Harrison, and among other things charged him with being a coward. No sooner was this said, than the good woman of the house, who had sat all the time quietly in an adjoining room engaged in knitting, jumped up and exclaimed, "a coward, you call General Harison a coward; he's no coward, and I'll prove to you by the Dictionary." She then drew forth from its repository of years an old *almanac*, and pointing the astonished candidate to a relation of several incidents of the battles in which Harrison was engaged, she continued "there, there, read them, and they'll show you whether General Harrison's a coward or not." We do not know whether the gentleman attributes his defeat to this little occurrence, but certain it is that nothing more was said of Gen. Harrison's cowardice on that day.

Wilmington Chronicle.

The Massacre of Glencoe forms one of the bloodiest pages in the annals of England. The warrant for it was deliberately signed by the king, William the Third, with the view of quieting by a barbarous execution of one clan the turbulent spirit of the Highlanders. The outcry raised against the King for this cruel act was so great that he was obliged to invent some excuse to palliate it, and his pretence was, that he had subscribed the order amidst a heap of other papers without knowing the purport of it. The excuse now made by Mr. Van Buren for his recommendation of the New Army Bill is very much like this: The President finds that public indignation against him is strong, in consequence of the anxiety manifested by him to have Mr. Poinsett's army plan adopted, and he now endeavors to deny responsibility by saying that he knew nothing of it. The excuse may have served for a King of England, but it will not do for a President of the United States.

Ibid.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 17.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Electoral Ticket.

1. Col. CHARLES M'DOWELL, of Burke.
2. Gen. JAMES WELLBORN, of Wilkes.
3. DAVID RAMSOUR, of Lincoln.
4. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Rowan.
5. JAMES MEBANE, of Caswell.
6. Hon. ABRAM RENCHER, of Chatham.
7. JOHN B. KELLY, of Moore.
8. Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9. CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10. Col. WILLIAM L. LONG, of Halifax.
11. WILLIAM W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12. THOMAS F. JONES, of Perquimons.
13. JOSIAH COLLINS, of Washington.
14. JAMES W. BRYAN, of Carteret.
15. DANIEL B BAKER, of New Hanover.

Whig Meetings.

The meeting at the Log Cabin in Chapel Hill, will take place on Saturday the 19th instant. Dr. Smith, the Whig Electoral candidate for this district, will address the people. It is expected that several staunch Whigs, who are able to give reasons for the faith which is within them, and among them the talented Mr. Rayner, will be present. It is hoped the citizens of Orange generally will attend.

A meeting will be held at Chesley F. Faucett's on Saturday the 26th inst., at which the Whig candidate for Elector will address the people. Capt. Berry, the Van Buren candidate, it is expected, will also be present.

THE WHIG MEETING.

In conformity to previous notice, a large number of the Whigs of Orange assembled at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday last; but the Hon. Bedford Brown being present, and having requested leave to address the people, the business of the meeting was postponed, and the day was occupied in political discussions. The speaking was commenced by Dr. James S. Smith; he entertained the company in quite an animated strain for near two hours, giving much valuable information in relation to the political history of the country, and occasionally illustrating his points with amusing and appropriate anecdotes. His speech was plain and comprehensive, and well calculated to produce effect upon the minds of his hearers. After closing, Dr. Smith informed the people that Mr. Brown desired to address them, and he hoped that his Whig friends would listen to him with respectful attention. Truth being the object, we had nothing to fear from an open and free discussion.

Mr. Brown then commenced, and spoke about two hours, much to the gratification of his friends, but throwing but few new lights upon the questions in debate; most of his arguments being but repetitions of oft-refuted statements from unprincipled partizan newspapers.

Mr. Mangum then, in compliance with the general wish of those present, addressed the people in a style superior to any thing we ever before heard from him, utterly demolishing all that Mr. Brown had said. Mr. Mangum spoke until near dark, when the debate was closed for the evening, with the understanding that it would be resumed at eleven o'clock in the morning.

At eleven o'clock on Wednesday, the debate was resumed by Mr. Brown; he was followed by Mr. Mangum; Mr. Brown replied, and Mr. Mangum closed at a little before sun down. We cannot pretend to give a sketch of what was said. Mr. Brown displayed much ability and ingenuity in his efforts to sustain his cause; but Mr. Mangum was fired with more than his usual eloquence, and the array of facts and arguments which he presented bore down all before him. He has covered his brow with new laurels, and extorted praise even from his political enemies. We are sure that Van Burenism gained nothing in this contest; and are confident that at the November election the Harrison majority in Orange will considerably exceed the Whig majority in August.

The business of the meeting on Tuesday having been postponed, a number of Whigs assembled on Thursday morning, and nominated delegates in each of the captains' districts in the county of Orange to attend the Whig State Convention to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 5th of October next. Great preparations are making by the citizens of Raleigh for the reception of visiters, and it is expected that additional interest will be given to the meeting by the presence of several distinguished statesmen and orators. It will be a great day, and the invitation is extended to all the people. The following is the list of delegates appointed; and they are authorized and desired to increase the number of delegates in their respective districts as far as they may think proper.

Issiah H. Spencer, Josiah Turner, Edmund Strudwick, Osmond F. Long, George Laws, Lemuel Lynch, Levin Carmichael, Robert F. Pleasants, Joseph Bacon, John G. Freeland, James Turner, Thomas W. Holden, James Jackson, jr. Joseph Moring, Aaron Marcom, M. C. Herndon, Dr. Wm. Atkins, Josiah Atkins, jr., Jones Watson, Wesly Snipes, Wm. H. Woods, Wm. Barbee, Alexander Cheek, Thomas King, John Duke, E. G. Mangum, D. C. Parish, Benjamin Hester, S. D. Umstead, Geo. C. Ray, Wm. Barlow, S. R. Woods, jr. Joseph Barlow, John Reding, jr., Murphey Scroggins, Jesse B. Gear, John Cheek, Eli Carroll, Moses Guess, John Lewis, Thos. Farthing, Wm. W. Guess, Fielding Leathers, John Leathers, Frederick Moize, Wm. Lipscomb, John A. M'Mannin, James Latta, Nelson Hall, Harrison Parker, John B. Leathers, W. Boling, Green A. Mangum, L. K. Pratt, Mark Picket, Jas. N. Patterson, Thos. Burrows, John Burrows, Samuel Couch, Robert Morrow, Edward Benson, Wm. Benson, Elijah Pickard, James Newland, Alexander Morrow, John Morrow, Brice Carter, James A. Craig, Stephen Glass, Robert White, James M'Adams, Alexander Kirkpatrick, Joseph W. Steel, Wm. Shaw, sr., A. S. Sandford, Wm. Thompson, John Sykes, John H. Cruthfield, Thomas D. Oldham, Thomas Brewer, jr. James Morrow, Spencer Durham, Wm. O. M'Cauley, Neverson Cates, Cannon Bowers, Sidney Lloyd, Goodman Nevils, Wm. M'Cauley, John S. Turrentine, Joseph Holt, James Whitsitt, John Harden, Daniel Albright, Edwin Holt, W. Carrigan, Daniel Albright, (Rock.) Emanuel Clapp, Michael Shoffner, James Moore, Absalom Harvey, Edward Brannock, John Wilson, Thomas Swift, Isaac Holt, John Newland, John R. Holt, Wm. Johnston, Oliver Newland, Dr. Holten, Boston Isely, Jacob Summers, John Cable, George Faucette, Alfred Isley, George Hurdle, C. F. Faucett, Wagstaff Maynard, Thomas Grahams, George Wallace, Andrew Boland, Archibald Boland, Allen Petty, John Strayhorn, A. C. Murdock, Matthew M'Cauley, John H. Prichett, Ilie W. Nunn, James Crabtree, John Cheek, Jacob Potts, Isaac Durham, Thos. M. Durham, Allen Edwards, jr., David Andrews, Henry Edwards, Henderson Crawford, Robt. Dixon, Jacob Holt, Willis Sellers, Jas. Johnston, John Scott, David Tinnin, Ira Ellis, Thomas Hughes, James Crossett, Joseph D. Hughes, Eli Murray, Wm. Vincent, Anderson Hall, Wm. Anderson, Gabriel B. Lea, Wm. Ward, Joseph Tate, jr. Samuel N. Tate, Green D. Jordan, Lemuel H. Mebane, Giles Mebane, Wm. Kuffin, Handy Wood, Nicholas Albright, Joseph Albright, Anderson Thompson, Eli Eulis, George Coble, John Stafford, David Patterson, sen. Henry Coble, Jeremiah Picket, Calvin Johnson.

The Standard seems to be very much concerned because the Whig editors in different parts of the state do not "come out" in favor of such persons as they may deem best qualified to fill the two vacancies in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs. Brown and Strange. He even goes so far as to charge the Whig editors with "prevarication" and a desire of "concealment," because they do not enter upon a discussion of the "qualifications" and "principles" of the distinguished men whom they might be disposed to favor. We dare say it would be very amusing to the editor of the Standard to see the Whig editors at loggerheads, each zealous in the support of a favorite candidate; he in the meantime bespattering the whole in a style very well indicated by the spirit of the article now before us. But the Whigs have no desire to enter into such a warfare; they know the honor of nominating candidates for the responsible station of Senators does not belong to the editorial corps, but to the Legislature and the people of the state. North Carolina has many talented sons, whose fame rests upon a more solid foundation than the laudatory notices of newspaper editors; from these it will not be difficult to select individuals whose services would be useful in the Senate of the Union, and whose standing and character would do honor to the state they represented—men "capable, honest, and faithful to the constitution." Our Legislature meets in November; its members will come up "fresh from the people," and we have no doubt with a desire honestly to represent their wishes. It would be a reproach on the people of the state to suppose that the Legislature they have chosen did not contain a great amount of intelligence and virtue; and we are constrained therefore to believe that the members of which it is composed are quite as well qualified to discuss the "qualifications" and "principles" of the gentlemen whose names may come up before them, as are the editors of political newspapers, and quite as unlikely to be subject to the dictation of a "central committee."

THE PLOT.

We cannot say how much importance is due to the statments in the following letter. It is evident that the Vans are driven to desperation, and we do not know what schemes they may put on foot in their last extremity. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed," we therefore place the letter before our readers, that if the deception shall be attempted they may not be taken by surprise.

To the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser:

A letter has accidentally come into my possession, which discloses a desperate and deep laid scheme to defeat the election of Gen. Harrison; and if carried out, will convulse this government to its very centre, and perhaps result in anarchy and blood.

The Post Office is the engine—Amos Kendall the instrument to effect it. The first step is already taken, by ordering every channel of communicating information to the people to be closed, except through his hands and those engaged in the conspiracy. A startling report, such as the death of Gen. Harrison, may be circulated throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, just on the eve of the election, and every Whig paper contradicting be suppressed.

This scheme accounts for their confidence in the success of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding their overwhelming defeat in almost every state in which there has been an election. This accounts for the extraordinary declaration of a leading administration man, recently in the city of New York, that "*Van Buren had a card yet to play, which none of his friends suspected.*"

You may depend upon it they are playing a desperate game; they make no calculations for a retreat; they have inscribed upon their banners, "rule or ruin." Let every Whig press throughout the Union sound the alarm. Warn the whole country against this daring conspiracy. They have certificate makers, and affidavit makers in readiness, and with such a bold, talented, and reckless creature as Amos Kendall at their head, we may well tremble for the liberties of our country.

I am no alarmist. I have ever relied with confidence upon the intelligence, integrity, and patriotism of the people of this country. But when we see the highest functionaries of our government conniving with public plunderers, when we see the representatives of a sovereign state, holding in their hands credentials clothed with all the solemn sanctions of law, kicked out of Congress for the express purpose of consummating a conspiracy between Mr. Van Buren and John C. Calhoun; and finally, when we see every prominent leading measure of Mr. Van Buren pointing to one single object, the concentration of all power in his hands, there is just cause of alarm.

I would suggest the propriety of recommending the Whigs throughout the country to be prepared, if necessary, to establish expresses in every state in the Union. Let every mail be watched until the election, and as soon as they are satisfied that the game has commenced, let riders be mounted, and sent in every direction.

G. E. J.

A Plot, or something like it, has been discovered in our own county, of which we shall probably take some notice next week.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, September 7.

The news from Vermont stands confirmed—10,000 Whig majority—Whig gain two members of Congress. I commend to the Richmond Enquirer, now so sensitive about "Whig abolitionism," the fact, that *his* party in Vermont run for Governor an abolitionist and an antimason.

The new sub-Treasury act, in its operations here, continues to be the merest farce. The *Receiver General* yet has his office *in the Bank of America*. The law is, in substance, avoided, except that part which gives the office-holders the custody of the public money. The revenue is *not* collected in specie according to the law. The deposites are *not* made according to the spirit of the law. The Bank of America, when a pet bank, did all it does now, and, in substance, no more, except the merest form of mockery. The office-holders speculate with the Government drafts just as brokers in Wall street in exchange.

New York, September 9

It has been ascertained that the United States Treasury is indebted to the Bank of America nearly *three millions of dollars* in Treasury notes, which had been negotiated there "to raise the wind!" The bank's loan to merchants amounts to about $1,300,000. Now it does not look well in the honorable powers in Washington to be talking of "loans," "merchants in speculation and debt," &c. &c. &c. while such are the facts. The audacity of their impudence is rather novel, to say the least. There are not bigger beggars on earth at the banks than "the Government" just now. If it were not for "bank notes" and "credit" obtained of banks, the President would go hungry to bed, if he had no other income than his salary. *Three millions in debt to a bank!* "Divorce of Bank and state!" "Unholy alliance!" Ay, *the office of the Receiver General of the chief commercial city in this very bank!* The deposites there, too! This the sub-Treasury! Ay, let the "Whig orators" pour into them these facts, and arraign them on the tribunal of "the stump," till they cease delusion and humbug, or pay to *principle* a formal and showy homage at the least.

It is generally believed by the Whigs of New York that, if the Van Buren party had had a serious belief of their ability to elect a Governor, they would have put in the field the Hon. Silas Wright, for with him they would have thrown out a signal of confidence to this and other states. Mr. Wright, it is also thought, would not *stand* the expected defeat.

The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan has paid, it is stated, its entire debt to the United States by a deposite in the Bank of America to the account of the Receiver General of this city.

The cry of "British gold," originating in Albany, probably under the handiwork of Abijah Mann and the Postmaster and ex-state comptroller Flagg, has reached *the Globe*, you see. It has along all been mysteriously whispered that the Administration had some great trump to play before the election. *This* is supposed to be it.

The stock market continues unsettled. There is nothing going on of interest in the city.

New York, September 10.

By a transient ship we have a day or two later news from England. An overland mail had arrived in London from the East, but brought no very important news. The Chinese were actively engaged in preparing for defence. It was believed that the campaign on the part of the British would open with the bombardment of Canton.

The Bombay papers contain accounts of the shipwreck of two Indiamen, in one of which twenty officers, fifty-eight recruits, and seven passengers were lost, and in the other, one hundred and thirty out of two hundred persons.

The news from France is pacific. The Syrian insurrection was completely put down.

From the Raleigh Star.

PUBLIC MEETING IN GRANVILLE.

Pursuant to previous notice, there was a meeting of the Whigs of Granville held at Oxford on the 8th inst.

On motion, John C. Taylor, Esq. was called to the chair, and James T. Littlejohn appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by R. B. Gilliam, Esq. who, at the conclusion of his remarks, submitted the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, a recapitulation of the heresies and usurpations of the present administration, in the existing state of public affairs, would be a wanton waste of time and an insult to the sufferings and understanding of a whole people; therefore, without further preamble,

Resolved, That the principles for which the Whig party of the United States are contending, are the true principles of the Constitution, of vital interest to the liberties of the people, and involve the existence of our present form of Government.

Resolved, That the contempt which the President of the United States and his corrupt associates have manifested for public sentiment, in the recent passage of a Bill, the avowed object of which is to reduce the laboring portion of American people to a level with Russian serfs, in defiance of their known wishes, often expressed and deliberately persisted in, indicates a settled determination to persevere in iniquity, until the people in the majesty of their strength, shall proclaim the final sentence of condemnation.

Resolved, That Martin Van Buren in his quibbling and prevaricating course for the purpose of screening himself from an odious responsibility in relation to the unconstitutional proposition of his cabinet officer, to fasten upon the country a standing army of 200,000 men—fit instruments of Federal despotism—is unworthy of the station which he now holds, and is well "calculated to degrade in the eyes of foreigners," a Government with such a head.

Resolved, That the recent verdict which has been rendered by the people in their sovereign capacity, against the ruinous policy of the present administration, is cheering to the heart of every patriot, and affords evidence not to be mistaken, that "the handwriting is already on the wall," which ensures its speedy dissolution.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposition for a Convention of the Whigs of N. Carolina, to be held in Raleigh, on the 5th day of October next, believing that it will be not less beneficial to the cause of patriotism and truth, than the event of which that day is the anniversary was honorable to the country.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint not less than five persons in each Captain's District in the county, as delegates to said Convention, and that the persons so appointed have power to extend the list of delegates in their respective districts as far as they may think proper.

Resolved, That said delegates be requested to meet in Oxford, on Saturday, the 26th inst., to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary, preparatory to their attendance at the Convention in Raleigh on the 5th October.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be sent to the Editors of the Whig papers in Raleigh for publication.

The Elector for this District being present, addressed the meeting with great power and effect, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN C. TAYLOR, *Ch'n.*
JAS. T. LITTLEJOHN, *Sec'y.*

P. S. The friends of Harrison and Tyler expect to meet their friends of the other counties in this state, on the 5th, with a very large force. Granville will muster four hundred strong at least, and probably more.

J. T. L.

Discussions at the Log Cabin in Richmond.—The Richmond Whig says, there was a glorious turn out of the Tippecanoes Monday night, and they enjoyed a rich repast in the speeches of John R. Cooke, Attorney General Baxter, and R. T. Daniel.

We have no space for even a sketch, except merely to say, that Mr. Baxter, just returned from Lewisburg, brings the most flattering account from Western Virginia. Virginia West of the Blue Ridge, will give Harrison one thousand majority—East of it, his majority will be between 4 and 6,000. We have only asked *not to be beaten* in Western Virginia. An equality there was all we claimed or expected. If the Whigs carry that portion of the State, Mr. Rives' opinion will be verified, and the majority of Harrison and Tyler in Virginia *disappoint friend and foe.* That they will receive the 23 electoral votes of this State, there is hardly the shade of a shadow of a doubt.

Mr. Baxter seasoned his discourse with an anecdote which made what Gen. Harvie calls "these logs" reverberate and shake with peals of merriment. In a certain Western town, the Locos had stationed themselves for the purpose of insulting a Whig porcession in march for a certain point; but the Whigs came up 200 strong in double files, so that it was deemed by the Locos prudent to let them pass in respectful silence. There was, however, a negro servant attached to the Whig cavalcade, who lingered in the rear, and when he passed the Locos, they most obsequiously pulled off their hats to him, and, bowing low, exclaimed—"How do ye do, Gen. Harrison—how do ye do?" Pompey humored the joke: "You mistake dis child, gentlemen—I hab not de honor to be Gen. Harrison, but am your Vice President Dick Johnson's son!" We may guess that the Loco Focos did not rally after this home thrust.

☞ Those indebted to the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscription, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make payment. Subscribers in Orange, who will not be in town, will have opportunities of sending the amount of their accounts, during the County and Superior Courts, by some of their neighbors.

Our thanks are due to the citizens of Orange for the large increase of patronage which they have bestowed upon us during the past year. If, in addition, punctuality would be observed in the payment of dues, means would be afforded by which we should be enabled to improve the appearance of our paper, and otherwise make it more worthy of the support it receives.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Thos. Lynch, Mr. DAVID T. CLARK to Miss FRANCES M. GOODLOE.

Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
17 Thursday,	5 54	6 6	First	3	5	22	after.
18 Friday,	5 55	6 5	Full	11	2	32	after.
19 Saturday,	5 56	6 4	Last	18	0	16	after.
20 Sunday,	5 57	6 3	New	25	1	11	after.
21 Monday,	5 59	5 1					
22 Tuesday	5 0	5 0					
23 Wednesday	5 1	5 51					

LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER
FESTIVAL,
At Yanceyville.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given by the Whigs of Caswell, to JOHN M. MOREHEAD, esq., Hon. WILLIE P. MANGUM, and the WHIG DELEGATION in Congress from North Carolina, at Yanceyville, on Thursday the 1st day of October, to which the citizens of Caswell, and the surrounding counties, (of both political parties) are respectfully invited

There will be many distinguished speakers present, who will address their fellow citizens on the great questions which engross the public attention, and it is hoped that thousands will be there to hear. No charge will be made for Dinner. The string of the latch will be found on the *outside of the Cabin door*, so that all can walk in and be accommodated.

Yanceyville, Caswell county, Sept. 11, 1840.

Attention!

To the commissioned non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia;

YOU are commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Tuesday the 27th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 28th of October, you will attend with your respective companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with four rounds of powder, for Review,

By order of the Major General.

THOS. JONES, *Col. Comm.*

P. S. The above appointments have been made in lieu of those for the 9th and 10th of October, which have been countermanded.

September 17, 39—

Attention!

To the commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on the 13th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial; and on the 14th of October, you are ordered to attend with your respective companies, in Hillsborough, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for Regimental Muster and Review.

By order of the Major General of the 3d division of North Carolina militia.

W. H. WOODS,
Col. Commanding.

N. B Captains of Companies are ordered to make their returns on the day of drill and court martial.

September 17, 39—

To Bridge Builders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across South Little River, will be let out to the lowest bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of October next. Specifications will be made known on application to the subscribers.

Harrison Parker,
Joseph Brown,
Charles Wilson,
Josiah Turner,
James Woods,
} Commissioners

September 17. 39—

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at the dwelling house of the late Samuel Wilson, deceased, on the 6th day of October next, all the stock of

Cattle, Horses, Hogs, and Sheep;

The crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Flax, Hay, Fodder,

Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c.

belonging to said estate. Among the horses is a beautiful spotted Stallion, three years old, large and likely. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. Terms twelve months credit, with bond and good security.

N B. At the same time and place, the Lands of the deceased will be rented out for the ensuing year.

CHARLES WILSON, *Ex'r.*

September 14. 39—3w

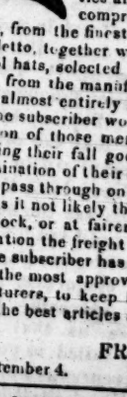
Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of SAMUEL P. BLACKWOOD, deceased; he, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, *Adm'r.*

September 15. 39—

FASHIONABLE
Hat and Cap Store,
Bolingbroke Street,
PETERSBURG, VA.



THE subscribers are now receiving per every arrival from the North, their fall supply of HATS, CAPS, &c. which have been selected with great care from the manufactories. Their stock this Fall will be very extensive, embracing every article in their line, and they feel warranted in saying that their Goods have been purchased upon such terms as will enable them to offer great inducements to purchasers.

They therefore respectfully invite Country Merchants and others, to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will, (in all probability,) find it to their interest to do so.

They would not forget to return their thanks to those from whom they have (thus far) received a liberal patronage, and assure them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a continuance of the same.

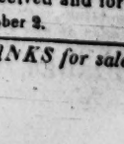
WOLFF & DENISON.

N. B. Their stock will be replenished by additional supplies during the season

W. & D.

Petersburg, Sept 8. 39—4w

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FASHIONABLE
HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE,
On Sycamore Street, next door to Messrs. Paul, McIlwaine, & Co, Petersburg, Va.



IN which will be found a large and well selected stock of HATS, of all the various qualities and kinds, as well as CAPS, comprising the different qualities, from the finest sea otter to hair seal and sealette, together with fine merino and coarse wool hats, selected by the subscriber in person, from the manufactories, with great care, and almost entirely for CASH.

The subscriber would not only call the attention of those merchants who intend purchasing their fall goods in Petersburg, to an examination of their stock, but also those who may pass through on their way North, as he thinks it not likely they will meet with a better stock, or at fairer prices, taking into consideration the freight and attendant expenses.

The subscriber has also made arrangements with the most approved and fashionable manufacturers, to keep him constantly supplied with the best articles and latest styles for retail.

FRANCIS MAJOR.

September 4. 38—

Notice—To Printers.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

A PRINTER

September, 1840. 38—

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

☞ A FRESH SUPPLY, ☜
Just Received and for Sale at this Office

September 2. 22—

BLANKS for sale at Office, this

ORIGINAL ANCEDOTE.

The Rev. Arthur Elliott in a speech at Eaton, some time since, told an anecdote, highly complimentary to Gen. Harrison. He said that shortly after he came to this country, about forty years ago, he was travelling through an unfrequented part of the then wilderness in a two horse wagon, and unexpectedly came upon a log cabin; he alighted and went into the cabin where he found a young wife, with two interesting children playing upon the floor. He inquired if she was not afraid to stay in so defenceless a place, as the Indians frequently came into the settlement. She replied that she was not, because old Gen. Wayne had driven them away. But, said Mr. Elliott, they may return, and old Mad Anthony is not here now to defend you. I know that she, rejoined, but I understand *there is a young fellow named Harrison down here, who is just as brave as old Wayne himself.* *Indiana Times.*

ANOTHER.

When one of the Marshals for taking the census in an adjoining county was engaged in the extra work imposed upon him of finding out and noting down the politics of the different voters, he asked a gentleman in a certain township how the *majority* would be in the township in which he lived. He replied that it would be largely for Van Buren. Well content, the Marshal went to the next house, where he knew resided an intimate personal friend, and he supposed a *political* friend of the person he had just left. He made the same inquiry as to whom the majority of the votes would be given in the coming election, when he was surprised to hear in reply that it would be given to Harrison. Why, said the Marshal, there appears to be quite a *difference* of opinion between you and your nearest neighbor. Yes, replied the gentleman, there always has been; during the last war, when the Indians and British were murdering our pioneers and early settlers, burning their houses and stealing their horses, I shouldered my gun and joined the North Western army under Gen. Harrison; but my neighbor ran off to Ohio, and remained there until the war was over, and peace and perfect security restored. About the same difference exists between us yet. *Ibid.*

Our exchange papers bring us many proofs of the determination of the party managers to prevent general discussion before the People. Dr. Duncan has refused to meet his opponent, Mr. Pendleton. Mr. Senator Grundy has refused to meet Mr. Bailie Peyton. The ex-Attorney General was to have addressed the citizens of Murfreesborough, Tennessee, on the 26th of August, and some of them addressed a note to him, proposing such an arrangement as would enable the people to *hear both sides* of the question. The reply of Mr. Grundy was a virtual refusal to enter into any *discussion*. Mr. Peyton happened to be there. Accordingly as soon as Mr. G. had concluded his remarks, *he started.* "I hope," said Mr. Peyton, "Mr. Grundy will stay and hear me." Mr. G. *kept moving.* Mr. Peyton raising his voice—"I hope Mr. Grundy will not be like the lame Captain. The lame Captain went out to fight Indians, and coming upon them unexpectedly, 'Boys,' said he, "there they are—they are very numerous—my opinion is they'll whip us—but, said he, fight hard—retreat in good order—as I'm a little lame, I'll go now—and away he went.'" Here a shout went up that rent the air and shook the hills. Mr. Peyton, after expressing the hope that the other Van Buren men present would not follow the example of their lame Captain, proceeded to address the audience, (who remained until sundown,) in a speech replete with sound argument, impassioned eloquence, rich humor and biting sarcasm. Our correspondent writes us that Mr. Grundy has greatly failed in pirits, eloquence and effectiveness as a stump speaker. The ancient "Felix" *trembled* at the eloquence of a speaker who stood before him. Our modern Felix "CRY" without waiting to hear.

Petersburg Intel.

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
August 28. 36—3m

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, *Chm'n.*
August 28. 36—2m

A Card.

To the Whigs of North Carolina:

☞ It is the wish of the Whigs in many parts of the state, that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next. Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whig party of North Carolina, that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next—the day on which was achieved the victory of the Thames, when the friends of 'Harrison and reform' throughout the state will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. Whigs of North Carolina! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD,
THOMAS J. LEMAY,
JAMES IREDELL,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON R. GALES,
HUGH McQUEEN,
W. H. BATTLE.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1840.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW
Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 23. 18—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. *Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $2 80. 37—3w

1500 lbs. of BACON,

For sale by
JAMES M. PALMER.
September 3. 37—2w

Whig Meeting.

THE members of the Whig Convention which assembled at Hillsborough, at last May Court, to nominate candidates for the General Assembly, together with any other whig citizen who may be able to attend, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on the 15th of September next, which will be the second day of Orange Superior Court. It is expected that the meeting will determine upon the propriety of having this county fully represented at the Central Convention at Raleigh on the 5th of October next, and that other matters of moment to the prosperity of the Whig cause will be submitted to the deliberation of the meeting.

By order of the Central Committee of Orange,
J. S. SMITH, *Chairman.*
August 27. 36—

N. B. The Whig candidate for Elector will address the meeting.

Notice.

ON Thursday the 17th of September next, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of JOHN CHRISTOPHER, deceased, all the personal property belonging to the said deceased, on a credit of twelve months, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Those indebted to the deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, *Ex'r.*
August 24. 36—3wp

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, the subscribers qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late JOSHUA JOHNSON, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; they, therefore, require all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, } *Ex'rs.*
CALVIN JOHNSON, }
ANNA JOHNSON, *Ex'x.*
August 24. 36—3wp

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 94—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.
April 8. 16—

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CHESLEY P. GEORGE, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber at August term 1840, of Orange County Court, he hereby requires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him without delay, and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HAYES, *Adm'r.*
August 25. 36—3wp

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JANE ALLEN, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, *Ex'r.*
August 26. 46—3w

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
PAUL, M'ILWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that Firm experienced.

D'ARCY PAUL,
JAMES M'ILWAINE,
MOSES PAUL.
Petersburg, Va., July 7. 33—5w

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.
July 15. 30—4w

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL; or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davie's importation, suitable for Hatters; with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double wove Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT.
July 29. 32—

Caswell Democrat.

THE subscriber proposes publishing in Yanceyville, N. Carolina, a weekly newspaper with the above title, if patronage sufficient be extended to him.

In assuming the responsible station of Editor, he feels all the diffidence naturally incidental to one, conscious of his inferiority to many of the talented veterans of the *corps editorial.* But a crisis has arrived in our country in which it behooves every man to do his duty, and we for one are disposed to contribute all our power, how feeble soever it may be, to the maintenance of those principles for which our illustrious forefathers pledged their lives and their sacred honor, and for which many of them fought, bled and died. The columns of the "Democrat" will be devoted to the principles avowed by the present Administration and the Democratic party generally. We consider the political warfare now carried on between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and those of General Harrison, antagonistic as that that characterized the fierce contest between the elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson. *Arguments* were the weapons used by the parties then—*not so now!* The humiliating spectacles daily exhibited to our view, to bolster up a party evidently on the wane, and which seems conscious of the fact, from the novel, not to say ridiculous means to which it resorts, are calculated to excite in the bosoms of all friends to rational liberty, a degree of indignation that must prompt them to suppress by all fair means, such attempts to gull them.

The Whig party must presume much on the ignorance and gullibility of the people, for a moment to suppose that their attention can long be diverted from the true issue, by the idle parade of log cabins, &c.

The party opposed to the Administration is so heterogenious, is composed of materials so discordant, that it would be difficult to define their position. They agree in one thing, and that is to put down Mr. Van Buren, and to take the reins of government into their own hands.

The columns of the *as well Democrat* will be open to all who may be disposed, through its medium, to advocate the policy of the party to which the Editor is attached, but he wishes it to be understood that nothing of a personal nature will be permitted to appear in his paper.

DABNEY RAINEY.

Terms—Two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars payable at the end of the year.

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 86—

Notice.

THE Legatees of MARTHA RAY, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective legacies, as the subscriber is prepared to settle with them, and will not be held reponsible for interest after this date.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr. *Ex'r.*
August 15. 36—3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome asortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.
June 17. 26—

NEW
Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES
Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,
Brown and Irish Linens,
Thread and Cotton Diapers,
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars,
French, English, and American Prints,
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,
Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.
May 13. 21—

Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For Sale, by
J. J. FREELAND.
May 26. 0—

For Sale,

FLOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard,
Herring,
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.
Cigars, Pipes, &c.
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Corn Juices, very good, &c.

A PARKS.
June 17. 6—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
mall Mini ature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts

LEMUEL LYNCH.
October 23. 93—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened faces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof, Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*
May 20. 22—

For Sale,

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-dispeptic Pills,
Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Spasms, &c.
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.
Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.
June 17. 26—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.
October 10. 29—

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.
August 7. 82—

SOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.
March 13. tf—$1

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE; all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:
Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirolutf, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.
December 3 99—13m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

James Whitsitt v. *Joseph Freeland.*
Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price adv. $4 50. 25—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, vs. *Nicholas Holt and others,* } Petition to sell Land.

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Cable and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

J. WEBB, *C. M. E.*
July 20, 1840.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.
June 3. 24—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.